

Mrs. Nichols became the first Afro-American to hold the position of Asst. Superintendent of Education in Leake County. She is still active in many educational and community organizations. Mrs. Nichols is currently working towards a doctorate degree at Mississippi State University in school administration.

REGARDING TITLE IX

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support for Title IX. Today Secretary Paige has released a report that I believe drastically weakens the purpose of Title IX.

Mr. Speaker, changes to the Title IX standards as applied to athletics are not warranted or necessary. Modifications to the standards that would limit future opportunities for women in favor of expanded opportunities for men would violate the goal of gender equity. Using the results of an interest survey, as the commission report recommends, would limit women's participation opportunities, and be factually inaccurate.

Mr. Speaker, what we should be doing to ensure equal opportunity is enforcing Title IX and implementing its policies at every level of education. The responsibility of the federal government is to ensure equal opportunity, not to ensure that particular sports teams are added, discontinued, or maintained.

Currently, there are 2.8 million girls participating in high school sports, but there is only room for 150,000 women in college sports. This disparity is obscene. We need to do a better job at providing equal opportunities for all athletes.

Mr. Speaker, enforcing Title IX is just the right thing to do and the reality is that if our colleges and universities want to benefit from federal dollars, then they must provide gender equality at their institutions. Gender equity does not end at the admissions door either, gender equity in athletics is a must.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this Congress refuses to fall into this trap of pitting sports teams against each other. We must realize it is about civil rights first and foremost.

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF BUTLER, PA

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the 200th anniversary of the city of Butler in western Pennsylvania. This charming city has a long and rich history and I am confident that it will enjoy a future filled with continuous growth and prosperity.

Butler, like the rest of our great country, was originally inhabited by the Native-American tribes; the land was used as a hunting ground by Indians from the Iroquois Nation during European settlement. The Venango Trail, which runs through Butler, was commonly traveled by settlers in colonial times and was famously traveled by George Washington in the mid 1700's.

Named for Richard Butler, one of Washington's generals in the Revolutionary War, the

town of Butler was officially established in 1803. Over the next two hundred years, the city of Butler flourished and became known for its steel industry. In early March, Butler will celebrate its 200th anniversary. May it celebrate for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating the city of Butler, Pennsylvania on their 200th anniversary celebration.

NATIONAL PEACE CORPS DAY

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in celebrating National Peace Corps Day.

Since its founding in 1961, the Peace Corps has become an enduring symbol of our Nation's commitment to encourage progress, provide opportunities, and promote world peace and friendship at the grass-roots level in the developing world.

To date, more than 168,000 Americans responded to our Nation's call to service by becoming Peace Corps Volunteers in 136 countries. Volunteers serve at the grassroots level in villages and towns around the globe. Living and working within local communities, volunteers serve as teachers, farmers, foresters and small business advisors, dedicated to improving the lives of those around them. In doing so, they make significant and lasting contributions to communities and individuals around the world.

Volunteers, enriched by their experiences overseas, return to the United States with a commitment to service, as well as the skills and interest in world affairs needed to be leaders in the global community. I believe I would not be a Member of Congress today were it not for my experience in the Peace Corps and I believe I am a better person because of this service.

I would also like to recognize the Peace Corp Volunteers currently serving from Connecticut's Fourth District: Allison R. Ball in Micronesia; Megan Banigan in Guatemala; Dario Borghesan in Togo; Emily J. Bristle in Mali; Camilla A. Brooks in the Philippines; Nkechi N. Eneh in Mauritania; Sondra E. Ganelli in Samoa; Emily R. Hamilton in Paraguay; Timothy Mills in Senegal; Peter T. Nasuti in Uzbekistan; Lindsay B. Nemirow in the Dominican Republic; Matthew G. O'Driscoll in Nicaragua; Brooke J. Oppenheimer in Gambia; David M. Ottaviano in Panama; Aimee E. Petras in Morocco; and Deva N. Rama in Guatemala.

National Peace Corps Day honors its Volunteers, past and present, and reaffirms our country's commitment to helping people help themselves throughout the world.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DETENTION OF ENEMY COMBATANTS ACT

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, with my colleague Mr. FRANK of Mas-

sachusetts, the Detention of Enemy Combatants Act to provide authorization for the detainment of "enemy combatants" in the war on terrorism while guaranteeing that they are granted timely access to legal counsel and judicial review.

In the war on terrorism, the term enemy combatant has been broadly defined. In some cases, American citizens have been deemed "enemy combatants" and incarcerated indefinitely without access to counsel or the courts. This has resulted in an unprecedented accretion of power over American citizens.

After the shameful internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, we must be vigilant to protect against the government's decision to detain, perhaps indefinitely, any American without adequate review of the basis of its decision.

Inspired in part by the internment of Japanese Americans and by the anti-spying excesses of the Cold War, Congress in 1971 passed an Act providing that "no citizens shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress." Congress has yet to authorize the detention of citizens in the war on terrorism, yet American citizens have in fact been detained as enemy combatants.

For this reason, my colleague Mr. FRANK and I are introducing the Detention of Enemy Combatants Act, authorizing the government to detain an enemy combatant who is a United States person or resident who is a member of al Qaeda, or knowingly cooperated with a member of al Qaeda in the planning, authorizing, committing, aiding, or abetting of one or more terrorist acts against the United States. Furthermore, our bill requires that detainees be guaranteed timely access to legal counsel and meaningful judicial review to challenge the basis for a detention.

While we must grant broad latitude to our armed forces when it comes to protecting national security, American citizens should not be held indefinitely upon the sole determination of one branch of government without access to counsel or judicial review of those determinations. We must ensure that we do not sacrifice the Constitutional rights we pledged to uphold, and without which, none of us are safe from unwarranted intrusions on our liberty.

Mr. Speaker, in sum, the Detention of Enemy Combatants Act will provide for clear standards and procedures under which American citizens or lawful residents believed to be members of al Qaeda or its supporters may be detained as enemy combatants while also provided due process.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MICHAEL J. QUIRK

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of this nation's most dedicated citizens, Michael J. Quirk. At a time when the President is encouraging all Americans to serve their country in a volunteer capacity, there is no greater example than that of Mr. Quirk. For over 30 years he fought for this nation in the United States military and for

the past 22 years, he has continued his dedication to his nation by serving as a volunteer in the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary. On March 8th, 2003, the Coast Guard Auxiliary will honor over a half of a decade of service as Mr. Quirk begins his retirement.

During World War II, Mr. Quirk was a member of the famed 56th Fighter Group of the U.S. Army Air Corps and achieved the status of Double-Ace. Shot down on his 100th mission, he was subsequently held as a prisoner-of-war at Stalag Luft I, Barth, Germany until April, 1945. For his commitment and bravery in the Second World War, he received the Silver Star and was additionally awarded the Purple Heart for wounds he suffered when his plane was shot down.

Mr. Quirk returned to the U.S. in 1945 where he entered Catholic University and pursued his degree. In 1947 though, the call to serve his nation yearned in his heart and he returned to military, joining the U.S. Air Force where he would remain for the next 30 years. Over the course of his career in the U.S. Air Force, he flew with the 4th Fighter Group flying F-80 Shooting Stars, at Langley Air Force Base flying F-86 Sabre jets, in La Paz, Bolivia training Bolivian pilots to fly the P-47, and served at the Central Air Defense Force from 1951-52. In addition, he was the Commander of the 87th Fighter Interceptor Squadron and flew with the 453rd Tactical Fighter Training Wing. After over 30 years of military service, Mr. Quirk retired from the U.S. Air Force as a Colonel in 1977.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Quirk and his wife Kit joined the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary as members of the voluntary division of the U.S. Coast Guard. Rising through the ranks, he was named Commodore of the 8th Coastal Region in 1990.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my sincere and heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Michael J. Quirk on his retirement from the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary. His contributions to the United States of America are significant and impressive and I consider him a patriot of the highest order. On this such occasion, we honor one of America's greatest citizens; a committed soldier and dedicated volunteer.

H.J. RES. 4

HON. TIMOTHY J. RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concerns with certain provisions in H.J. Res. 4, specifically the provisions that expand logging in federal forests and prevent any administrative or judicial review of the Tongass Land Management Plan. These changes are detrimental to our environment and our country.

When faced with a decision that may potentially damage our environment, I try to follow the lead of President Theodore Roosevelt, who founded the National Wildlife Refuge System in 1903. I share his philosophy that our environment is essential to our lives and is of the greatest importance. As President Roosevelt said, "... the conservation of natural resources is the fundamental problem. Unless we solve that problem it will avail us little to solve all others." And here we are now, 100

years later; I would like to think that we will continue to be a part of the vision that began a century ago.

I am also concerned with the provision that allows FY 2003 Bureau of Land Management funding for exploratory oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The Arctic Refuge is one of our country's largest refuges and is among the most pristine and undisturbed ecosystems on Earth. The Refuge belongs to the people of the United States, not to a select few. President Roosevelt's National Wildlife Refuge System created ANWR, "For the purpose of preserving unique wildlife, wilderness and recreational values . . ." Let us render to our future generations a world more enriched than we have found it.

DAVID P. HANLON

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to the life of David P. Hanlon, beloved principal of McDowell Intermediate High School in Erie, Pennsylvania, who passed away tragically at the age of 46 on January 10, 2003.

Dave Hanlon will be remembered by the Millcreek community as a dedicated and loving husband, father, teacher, coach, and friend.

As Millcreek Township's athletic director and later MIHS Principal, Hanlon was known for his reassuring presence and ability to inspire students.

He would spend little time in his office during the day, preferring instead to walk the halls of McDowell reaching out to students and teachers. But he spent many late nights at his desk implementing his ambitious plans for the school's future. Dave Hanlon was a fixture at McDowell arts and sporting events, and led many school trips including a government class trip that visited the Capitol two years ago.

Because of his contagious enthusiasm for McDowell, it was often said that he bled blue and white, the McDowell Trojans' school colors.

Mike Gallagher, a close friend, once observed that Hanlon's ability to connect with students "changed the way kids view adults in their lives."

The Reverend John Detisch eulogized that "David was a teacher. And what he taught came not so much from the classroom; what he taught came from the heart."

McDowell sophomore Hubbell McGeorge wrote the following about Dave Hanlon's immeasurable impact on students lives:

"The first day back to school after such a tragedy is very hard. It feels like a piece of all of us is missing and can't be fixed. There is, and will be, a hole in the school, the district, and the community for years to come."

Dave Hanlon's dedication to his students was surpassed only by his devotion to his wife Paige and three children, Collin, Peyton, and Braden. On the last day of his life, Dave Hanlon confided to a student about the "perfect life" he had found with his family.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to the life of David P. Hanlon, a devoted family man and model edu-

cator who will be deeply missed by an entire community.

INTRODUCTION OF FOREST RESTORATION AND FIRE RISK REDUCTION ACT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, along with my cousin and colleague, Representative Tom Udall of New Mexico, I am today introducing the Forest Restoration and Fire Reduction Act.

This bill is designed to accelerate efforts to reduce the risks from wildfires to communities—including their water supplies—and to promote locally-based efforts to restore the conditions of our forest lands. It is the result of over four years of involvement with questions of forest management and particularly the dangers of unusually severe wildfires.

Since my election to Congress, I have visited forest lands in Colorado and elsewhere to see first hand the result of over 100 years of national policies emphasizing fire suppression—the accumulation of small diameter trees and thick underbrush. I have also examined areas where work has been done to reduce the likelihood of such fires and to move toward forest conditions that will make it possible for fire to play its historic role as a natural and valuable part of forest ecosystems. And I have studied areas like the lands affected by last year's Hayman Fire—which burned over 130,000 acres near Denver—to learn about the harm to lands, communities, and water supplies that can come from unnaturally hot fires resulting from drought and high winds combined with the build-up of vegetative fuels.

I have also been listening to many Coloradans, other Westerners, scientists, and others with expertise in forest management to learn their views on the conditions of our forests and what if anything they think should be done to improve those conditions.

From what I have learned, I have long been convinced that in some forest regimes, such as the ponderosa forests along Colorado's Front Range, reducing fuel loads through thinning—by controlled burns or mechanical means—can lessen the likelihood of unusually severe fires.

I am also convinced that our limited resources—both of time, people, and money—should be expended on doing that kind of work in the areas where the likelihood of unusually severe wildfires presents the most urgent risk to homes, people and water supplies. Those areas are the lands where homes and municipal water facilities adjoin or intermingle with forest lands. These areas are often called the "wildland/urban interface, but Coloradans usually call them the "red zones." They extend across ownership boundaries, including not only federal lands but lands owned by others as well. In Colorado, the "red zones" encompass over 6 million acres—and there are additional millions of acres of such high priority lands throughout the country.

I have long worked to accelerate thinning projects in Colorado's "red zones." In July of 2000, I introduced a bill—cosponsored by my